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AYLESBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR

1964

OF THE

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

DR. A. W. PRINGLE, B.A., M.B., B.CH., D. P. H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

DR. B. H. BURNE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D. P. H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

R. A. CANT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M.S.E.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

W. A. MATHER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.

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AYLESBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

84, WALTON STREET,
AYLESBURY,
BUCKS.

July, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF AYLESBURY

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and vital statistics of the Aylesbury Rural District for the year 1964.

The main features in the statistics are quite encouraging; a raised birth rate and an infant mortality rate below average for England and Wales, a lower general death rate and no maternal deaths. I sometimes wish, however, that we had more sensitive instruments for measuring the health of the community. Are we not concerned too much with mortality and not enough with morbidity? It would be helpful to know, for example, how many people consulted their general practitioner during the year or how many suffered a mental breakdown. I realise this would involve more work and more returns but the form in which the statistics are presented year after year seems out of date and lacking in imagination.

Food Hygiene:

The Aberdeen typhoid epidemic gave added point to the routine inspection of food shops and restaurants in the District. The unusual scale of the epidemic, the publicity it received and its source in imported tinned meat have directed attention to the need for closer international control and locally to the desirability of refrigerated food counters and strict cleanliness of such equipment as knives and slicing machines. It will also be remembered for the use made of modern media in spreading information, and although there has been some criticism it is likely that this will be a feature of future large epidemics. The first of a series of Courses on food hygiene for people in food industries in the area was started at the Aylesbury College of Further Education. These Courses are designed to prepare candidates for the Certificate examination of the Royal Institute of Public Health

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and Hygiene and it is hoped that in time each food handling concern will have at least one person occupying a senior position on the staff who has attended a Course.

Tuberculosis:

Eight new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year. Because of the concern felt at the number of undetected cases entering the Country from abroad, the Minister of Health was pressed to make arrangements for certain immigrant groups to be X-rayed at the port of entry. The Minister has stated that this is not a practical solution and instead has put into operation a scheme for follow-up of certain immigrant groups by Local Authorities with a view to persuading them to register as soon as possible with a general practitioner, who is asked to arrange for chest X-ray if he considers this appropriate. Returns of the number of immigrants followed up and those found to have tuberculosis are being made periodically to the Ministry of Health. The success of the scheme must depend on the amount of co-operation obtained from immigrants and the perseverance of those who do follow-up visits, but an obvious difficulty is the tendency for the address given on arrival to be only a temporary one.

Mass Radiography Service

No. 1 Unit, Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

British Oil and Cake Mills,
Stoke Mandeville.

2. 10. 64.

<u>Summary of Work</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of miniature films taken	32	17	49
No. referred to chest clinic	-	-	-
No. previously examined by M.M.R.	16	6	22
No. not previously examined by M.M.R.	16	11	27

Brucellosis:

Advances in public health have to be achieved in partnership with the general public or particular groups within the community. The farmers must be given credit for their part in the elimination of bovine tuberculosis by the establishment of tuberculin tested herds. Their further co-operation is urgently needed in the elimination of brucellosis or contagious abortion from their herds because this disease can be transmitted to humans who drink untreated milk from infected animals. Research over a wide area suggests that about 30% of herds are infected although only one or two cows in the herd may be infected. It is difficult to estimate the exact number of humans infected annually with this serious disease but returns from the Public Health Laboratory Service show that there were 101 cases in 1961 and 96 in 1962 known to them. It is fair to assume that there were many more cases which did not come to their notice.

There are two separate lines of attack against Brucellosis. Firstly, full advantage must be taken of the free scheme for the vaccination of all female calves with S.19 vaccine. In a recent letter to milk producers, the Regional Manager of the Milk Marketing Board has urged them to make full use of the scheme and it is to be hoped that they will co-operate fully. The second is by the pasteurisation or other heat treatment of milk which effectively removes the danger to humans and were it not for the fact that the vast majority of people (94% of milk in England and Wales is pasteurised) have the good sense to buy pasteurised milk there would doubtless be many more cases. It would seem worthwhile mentioning that milk does not lose any of its nutritional qualities in pasteurisation.

These two lines of attack have not so far succeeded in reducing infection in herds or humans to any marked extent and it may be that legislation similar to that introduced to bring about the elimination of bovine tuberculosis will be required. Amongst other measures included should be the declaration of areas to be freed from Brucellosis and compensation to farmers for the slaughter of infected animals at present sold in markets. It is tempting to over-simplify this problem but whatever the difficulties they are well worth consideration.

Local outbreaks of brucellosis in humans drinking unpasteurised milk are reported from time to time in the Midlands but no local cases have been brought to my notice. Such local herds as have been reported to be infected have had their milk sent for pasteurisation.

Other notifiable diseases:

It will be noted from the tables on infectious diseases that for the second year running measles has been prevalent. Although it is now a fairly mild disease it can cause considerable debility in infants and complications may occur. Measles vaccines have been produced but so far they have caused reactions which make them unacceptable for routine immunisation. A new vaccine is undergoing trials at present but it will take some time before its usefulness can be assessed.

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning but towards the end of the year there was a local epidemic of dysentery centred on Halton School and to a lesser extent Wendover. It spread rapidly in the initial stage by case to case contact and several days elapsed before the nature of the illness was known and notified. A combination of isolation of cases until bacteriologically cleared and strict hygienic precautions at the school eventually brought the outbreak under control.

I am glad to report once again that there were no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis.

Cervical Cryptology:

The possibility of screening women aged 25 to 60 years to detect early cancer of the neck or cervix of the womb was made public during the year and aroused considerable interest. There were 2,465 deaths in England and Wales due to cancer in this site in 1963, which early detection and treatment could have avoided.

A pilot scheme for screening some of the women in these age groups will be started shortly in this area with a view to finding out the best method of organising a full screening service and also to measure what response may be expected.

/Cont'd.....

In the meantime, general practitioners can arrange individual examinations when they consider there are medical indications for these.

I would like to thank you again for your interest and support and to acknowledge the willing help received from the staff of the Health Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. W. PRINGLE, B.A., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(a)	Area of the District	89,307	acres.
(b)	Total Population (estimated mid-1964)	34,680	
(c)	Number of inhabited houses (end of 1964) according to Rate Book	10,006	
(d)	Rateable Value	£1,100,117.	
(e)	Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£4,400.	

VITAL STATISTICS

	Total	1963		1964	
		M	F	Total	M
<u>Live Births</u> - Legitimate	614	312	302	648	330
Illegitimate	29	12	17	35	15
Live birth rate per 1,000 population		18.5			19.7
Birth rate (corrected)		19.05			20.29
Birth rate for England & Wales		18.2			18.4
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births		4.51			5.12
<u>Still Births</u>	Number	8	3	5	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births		12.3			8.7
Total live and still births	651	327	324	689	346
					343

DEATHS

	1963			1964		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
	422	203	219		347	175
						172
				1963	1964	
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population				12.2		10.0
Standardised Death Rate				12.078		9.9
Death Rate for England and Wales				12.2		11.3

	Number	1963			1964		
		Total	M	F	Total	M	F
<u>Infant Deaths</u>	9	5	4		11	6	5

Infant mortality rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	14.0	16.1
- do - Legitimate	13.03	15.43
- do - Illegitimate	34.5	28.57
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales	20.9	20.0

Neo-Natal mortality rate:

(Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	5	3	2	9	5	4
Number						
Rate		7.8			13.2	

Infant Deaths (Cont'd).....

1963

1964

TotalMFTotalMFEarly Neo-Natal mortality:(Deaths under 1 week per
1,000 total live births)

Number	4	2	2	8	4	4
Rate		6.22			11.7	

Perinatal mortality:(Stillbirths and deaths under
1 week combined per 1,000
total live and still births)

Number	12	5	7	14	5	9
Rate		18.43			20.32	

Maternal mortality:

Number	1	-	1	-	-	-
Rate		1.54			-	-

Deaths from Cancer 64

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1
Tuberculosis, other	1
Syphilitic Disease	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6
" " Lung, bronchus	...	13	14
" " breast	...	4	4
" " uterus	...	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	...	16	38
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	1	1
Diabetes	...	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	11	35
Coronary disease, angina	...	45	71
Hypertension with heart disease	...	2	6
Other heart disease	...	10	27
Other circulatory disease	...	9	22
Pneumonia	...	16	35
Bronchitis	...	11	13
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	2	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	2	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	2	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	2	2
Congenital malformations	...	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	16	33
Motor vehicle accidents	...	7	10
All other accidents	...	2	8
Suicide	...	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	...	2	2
	175	172	347

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases:

<u>Disease</u>	1963				1964			
	<u>No. of Cases</u>		<u>No. of Deaths</u>		<u>No. of Cases</u>		<u>No. of Deaths</u>	
	<u>Notified</u>				<u>Notified</u>			
Smallpox	-		-		-		-	
Measles	242		-		213		-	
Whooping Cough ...	3		-		15		-	
Scarlet Fever ...	5		-		12		-	
Pneumonia	3		43		2		35	
Puerperal Pyrexia..	-		-		4		-	
Erysipelas ...	-		-		1		-	
Diphtheria ...	-		-		-		-	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1		-		-		-	
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	-		-		-		-	
Dysentery	36		-		47		-	
Para-Typhoid ...	-		-		-		-	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-		-		-		-	
Malaria	1		-		-		-	
Typhoid	-		-		-		-	
Food Poisoning ...	-		-		-		-	
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	291		43		294		35	
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T U B E R C U L O S I S

<u>Age</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Periods</u>		<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
45	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
55	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	5	3	-	3	1	-	-	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	

Hospitals

Hospital accommodation for the District is provided by the Royal Bucks and Tindal Hospitals. Infectious disease cases are admitted to the Aylesbury Isolation Hospital.

These three hospitals are administered by the Royal Bucks and Associated Hospitals Management Committee.

Cases are admitted to the Stoke Mandeville Hospital or the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, if bed space is unavailable at the above. Similarly, infectious disease cases are admitted to infectious disease hospitals within the Oxford region when there is no accommodation locally.

Pathology Laboratory, Stoke Mandeville

Routine samples of milk, water and other specimens requiring bacteriological examination were sent to this laboratory throughout the year. Reports were received with the minimum of delay, and the help and advice given by the Medical Director were much appreciated.

Ambulance Services

These are provided by the Bucks County Council, and are under the direction of the County Medical Officer. Eleven ambulances and five dual purpose vehicles were available at the Ambulance Headquarters Buckingham Road, for use in the Borough and the surrounding Districts. There is two-way radio link between all vehicles and Headquarters. The Majority of long distance journeys are carried out by train, stretcher cases being accommodated in reserved compartments. All casualties are conveyed to the Casualty Department at the Royal Bucks Hospital.

Diphtheria & Whooping Cough Immunisation, and Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The Bucks County Council, being the Local Health Authority as defined by the National Health Services Act, 1946, administer these services.

Treatment of Venereal Disease

A venereal disease clinic is held regularly at the Royal Bucks Hospital, Aylesbury, where free treatment is given. This clinic is administered by the Royal Bucks and Associated Hospitals Management Committee.

Child Welfare Centres:

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Sessions</u>	<u>Doctor attends</u>
Aston Clinton	1st & 3rd Friday	3rd Friday
Brill	3rd Friday	-
Long Crendon	2nd & 4th Thursday	4th Thursday
Waddesdon	2nd & 4th Friday	-
Quainton	1st Tuesday	Each session
Haddenham	2nd & 4th Thursday	-
Wendover	Each Monday	Each session
Weston Turville	3rd Thursday	Each session
Whitchurch	4th Friday	Each session
Worminghall	1st Thursday	Each session
Halton (R.A.F.)	2nd & 4th Thursday	Each session
Stone	4th Tuesday	Each session
Grendon Underwood	2nd Monday	Each session

Mobile

Westcott	1st Monday	Each session
Cuddington	1st Monday	Each session
Upper Winchendon	1st Monday	Each session
Lower Winchendon	1st Monday	Each session

Total attendances at Child Welfare Centres 6,904

Total attendances at Mobile Child Welfare Centres ... 152Total attendances 7,056

As will be seen, there was a total of 7,056 attendances at these Clinics. Besides advice on the health of infants and toddlers given to individual mothers, there were talks on a variety of health subjects for groups at the Clinics. Courses of immunisation against smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus were available or could be given by the family doctor. Almost all parents who attended the Clinics were anxious that their children should have the maximum immunity against these diseases, but there was still a minority of the population who failed to take this advantage.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961
PART I

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	Number of		
		<u>Inspect- ions.</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority..	52	16	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	36	2	-	-
Total	96	18	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found: NONE

PART VIII

(Sections 133 and 134)

Out work

There are 10 outworkers registered in the District, all engaged in the making of wearing apparel. The premises in which the work is carried out have been inspected and found to be satisfactory in accordance with conditions laid down in the Act.

AYLESBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

R. A. CANT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M.S.E.
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.
BUILDING SURVEYOR.
DEPUTY -
W. A. MATHER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.
TELEPHONE : AYLESBURY 4211 (THREE LINES).

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
84, WALTON STREET,
AYLESBURY,
BUCKS.

July, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF AYLESBURY

I have the honour to report on the work of the Inspectors' branch of the Department for the year 1964.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year the extensions to the Aston Clinton Disposal Works were completed, together with the new Pumping Station in Weston Road. This Station has provided the much needed relief to the Broughton Lane outfall and the surcharging which has been experienced in recent winters is now eliminated. Flow recordings were commenced at the Broughton Station in order to assess the extent of the improvements necessary to the pumping plant.

Work on the new Sewerage Scheme and Disposal Works at Cuddington was started in July and the preparation of a joint scheme for Bishopstone, Ford, Upton and Upper Hartwell commenced. In order to expedite matters, the Parish Councils were invited to discuss the proposals with the Council's Sewerage Sub-Committee. Owing to difficulties in connection with the siting of the new Disposal Works for Haddenham, little progress could be made with the preparation of the detailed plans, but towards the end of the year some agreement with the owners and tenant of the land was reached. Tenders were invited for the new outfall sewer for the Dobbins Lane and Lionel Avenue area of Wendover.

During the year the Council reviewed the general position regarding sewerage and sewage disposal throughout the District and the Consulting Engineers were asked to investigate and prepare preliminary Reports on the Parishes still requiring to be sewered or where improvements to the existing schemes had become necessary.

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In December an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government made an inspection of the facilities in the area and a very considerable amount of detailed information was prepared for submission to that Ministry.

Maintenance work included the cleansing of sewerage systems at Waddesdon and Long Crendon, the replacement of lamp-shafts with man-holes at Wendover and the construction of sludge storage areas on Sites at Wendover and Long Crendon.

The problem of establishing fair and equitable charges for the reception and treatment of Trade Effluent, particularly farm drainage, continued to make considerable demands on the time of both Committee and Officers. Special reports were considered and, following certain recommendations, a joint meeting was arranged with the local branch of the National Farmers' Union at which the proposed charges were explained. Counsel's opinion was sought on the terms of Trade Effluent Conditions, and practically all the necessary detailed Consents were issued by the end of the year. The fact that there have been no Appeals against the Council's requirements is an indication, I feel, that the policy of thorough investigation and careful approach to this difficult matter has been amply justified.

The adequate supervision of sewage disposal sites and the maintenance of sewer systems and pumping stations remains a major problem, despite the fact that there was no particular adverse comment at the Ministry Inspector's visit mentioned above. The electrical maintenance at pumping stations is carried out under Contract by a private firm and this works extremely well. The mechanical maintenance required is often more difficult and complex, and whilst our own workmen deal with the day to day attention fairly well, I am of the opinion that the time has come when a trained fitter must be employed so as to reduce the possibilities of breakdowns and be in a position to deal urgently with them if and when they arise.

At the moment there are also inadequate arrangements for dealing with sewer obstructions. Although these are, fortunately, not unduly frequent, it is often difficult to get early attention to them because of the lack of a labour force which can be

quickly contacted. At present, emergencies of this kind, and that of the maintenance of plant, take up more of the time of your Inspectors than can really be afforded.

I will be looking carefully into the most satisfactory and economical means of dealing with these problems, but it is clear that some additional expenditure will be involved.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection:

Weekly collections were maintained during the year. Whilst labour was short from time to time, this did not assume serious proportions and the work was carried on by operating a limited amount of overtime.

The vehicle fleet remained unchanged viz: 1 Paxit Major, 4 Paxit II, 1 Barrier Loader and a 10 c.yd. Sideloader used part-time and for special collections.

Disposal is effected at Hartwell Old Brickyard, the work being done by one man equipped with a Chaseside Machine. Approximately 34 tons of refuse per day is received at the site, where periodic test weighting are made for record purposes.

The future use of this site will necessitate a rather different procedure, as the filling of the last and largest pits becomes necessary. For some years now a certain amount of old refuse has been excavated and tipped into water filled pits but in order to fill the remaining pits this annual operation will have to be considerably extended. The next machine purchased for tip control may have to be a tracked vehicle, in order that this practise of re-tipping can proceed more or less continuously without incurring heavy plant hiring charges.

The Council has one other small site for occasional and special use. This saves long mileage at times from the Western part of the district.

The clearance of lay-by litter containers on main roads was finally arranged with the County Council and put on a regular basis during the year. Even so, certain points continue to look neglected owing to the containers being used for general refuse disposal.

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It is not uncommon to find such things as mattresses on, or adjoining, some of the containers. The use of paper sack units has to some extent reduced the tendency to dump large refuse at these points.

The question of paper sack refuse collection was considered towards the end of the year, when it was decided to institute a trial scheme with 1,000 units at certain Council Housing Sites.

Salvage:

Mixed waste paper and cardboard is baled at the Depot. Collection is carried out at the same time as house refuse, salvage trailers being used for the purpose and no special journeys are made.

During the year 163 tons 14 cwts was baled and sold for £986. 4s. 6d.

Bin Hiring Scheme:

This scheme continues in operation, the yearly fee remaining at 5/-. The issues now total 4,250.

Cesspool Emptying:

This work continues to be done by 3 vehicles, 2 full-time and one part-time.

The basic emptying period is once every two months.

At the end of the year the number of pail closets being serviced had reduced to 296, a reduction of 44 during the year, and efforts were being made to secure further reductions with the aid of Conversion Grants.

A limited amount of special work is still carried out by the Cesspool Emptying vehicles, such as additional emptyings, pumping out flooded cellars, farm cesspools, etc. This work is charged for and the income for the year totalled £159. 15s. 5d.

H O U S I N G

A total of 15 properties were represented to the Committee as being unfit and notices of intention to consider the making of Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were served. As a result of these and earlier representations, 3 Demolition Orders and 11 Closing Orders were made, and an Undertaking to repair was accepted in the case of 1 property.

Following reconditioning proposals, 4 Demolition Orders and 13 Closing Orders were cancelled upon satisfactory completion of the necessary work.

108 properties were repaired as a result of formal and informal action.

Improvement Grants

During the year, 69 formal applications were received. Of these, 37 were for Discretionary Grants and 32 for Standard Grants.

A visiting Sub-Committee inspected all properties where Discretionary Grants were sought and also viewed other properties concerning which preliminary inquiries had been made.

The following statement gives the overall position regarding Grants as at 31st December, 1964.

Discretionary Grants:

No. of Grants on Council property	...	...	3
No. of private properties covered by applications received	...	...	<u>592</u>
No. approved	...	...	531
No. refused	...	...	45
No. withdrawn before approval	...	...	<u>16</u>
			<u>592</u>
No. withdrawn after approval	...	...	48

Total amount of Grants paid (excluding withdrawals)

= £136,218. 18s. 11d.

Standard Grants:

Total number of applications received	...	237
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NEW BUILDINGS

The number of plans submitted during the year totalled 947.

These are summarised as follows:-

Building Byelaws - Town & Country Planning Act

Dwelling Houses

New	...	...	...	...	...	129 for 243 houses
Layout plans	...	...	...	...	11	for 275 houses
Outline applications	...	...	...	...	260	
Conversions	...	...	...	...	24	
Alterations and Additions				...	156	
Change of use	...	...	...	...	22	

Industrial

New	...	...	...	...	...	3
Alterations and Additions to Factories and Workshops				...	11	
Outline applications	...	...	...	...	6	
Change of use	...	...	...	...	1	

Miscellaneous

Agricultural Buildings	...	...	...	...	41	
Private Garages	...	...	...	...	169	
Caravans	...	...	...	...	15	for 16 caravans
Others	...	...	...	...	65	
Applications cancelled	...	...	...	...	34	

Number of Dwellings completed

Private	...	...	...	...	223	
Local Authority	...	...	...	...	43	
					<u>266</u>	

Decisions on 28 Planning Appeals were received. Of these, 23 were dismissed and 5 allowed.

One prosecution was taken under Section I of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 for unauthorised siting of caravans without a Site Licence.

Two applications for relaxation of the Council's Building Byelaws were submitted and approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

A general survey of the District for the purposes of this Act was commenced in April. Visits were made to 134 premises in connection with the survey.

A summary of the Registrations and general inspections made by the end of the year is set out below:-

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>No. of premises Registered during the year.</u>	<u>No. of registered premises at end of year.</u>	<u>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</u>
Offices	34	34	30
Retail Shops	98	97	90
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	5	5	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	21	21	9
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	158	157	134

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises under the Act 600

The following is an analysis of the contraventions found:-

<u>Contraventions in respect of:</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Contraventions in respect of:</u>	<u>Found</u>
Sec.4 Cleanliness	-	Sec.13. Sitting Facilities	-
Sec.5 Overcrowding	1	Sec.14. Seats for sedentary workers	-
Sec.6 Temperature	-	Sec.15. Eating facilities	1
Sec.7 Ventilation	3	Sec.16. Floors, passages, stairs	1
Sec.8 Lighting	2	Sec.17. Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	-
Sec.9. Sanitary Conveniences	15	Sec.18. Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
Sec.10. Washing facilities	18	Sec.19. Training of persons working at dangerous machinery	-
Sec.11. Supply of drinking water	4	Sec.23. Prohibition of heavy work	-
Sec.12. Accommodation for clothing	3	Sec.24. First Aid - General Provisions	-
<u>Total of Contraventions found</u>	.....	<u>48.</u>	

No exemptions were applied for and no prosecutions were instituted.

FOOD INSPECTION

Two slaughterhouses operate in the District and there is one cold store where carcasses affected with cysticercus bovis are sent from surrounding districts for the necessary retention period. Full inspection of all slaughtering was maintained, together with the necessary checking and stamping of carcasses held at the cold store.

Inspections and condemnations are listed below:-

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed ...	90	-	6	543	199
Number inspected...	90	-	6	543	199
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	11	-	-	14	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	12.22	-	-	2.58	5.53
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	3
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	-	-	-	-	1.51
<u>Cysticerci</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Number of visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	192		
Total number of carcasses inspected	...	...	838		
Total weight of meat condemned ...	...	...	408 lbs.		
Number of licensed slaughtermen	...	...	8		
Number of licensed slaughterhouses	...	...	2		

FOOD INSPECTION (Continued)....

<u>Unsound Food Surrendered or Condemned:</u>	<u>Weight (lbs.)</u>
Meat at slaughterhouses	408
Meat at retail shops	169 (including 168 lbs at Springhill Prison)
Cooked meat and meat products	-
Canned meats	8
Fish	8 (Hotel)
Fruit and vegetables	70
Other foods	145 (Tinned Gooseberries)

Routine visits were made to food premises generally and there was no occasion for formal action to be taken under the Food Hygiene Regulations. In a few cases some structural improvements and maintenance work was requested.

WATER SUPPLY

The mains of the Bucks Water Board extend to all Parishes in the Rural District.

PEST DESTRUCTION

One operator deals with this work for the whole area. The infestations dealt with are summarised as follows:-

<u>Infestations</u>	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>
L.A. properties	18	-
Private dwellings	119	12
Business premises	10	2
Agricultural premises	94	3

Total number of inspections made in dealing with general pest control was 2,558.

Visits and inspections are made for advisory purposes as well as actual treatment. Although this work relates essentially to rats and mice, assistance is often given in connection with other pests, notably flies and wasps in summer-time.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

The licensing of these establishments took effect as from 1st January.

As a result, six premises were actually licensed, and two applications were awaiting determination at the end of the year.

PETROL STORAGE

2 new licences were granted during the year, but 2 old ones were not renewed, leaving a net total of 95 licensed stores at the end of the year.

	VISITS AND INSPECTIONS						
New Buildings	2592
Cleansing	43
Dangerous Buildings	16
Ditches	70
Drainage	530
Drain Tests	687
Animal Boarding Establishments	17
Agricultural Workers	5
Factories	18
Food Premises and Food Inspection	318
Housing Acts	334
Improvement Grants	674
Infestation and Infectious Diseases				6
Levelling	22
Miscellaneous	263
Moveable Dwellings	180
Nuisances	162
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. 1963	600
Petroleum Acts	133
Public Health Act	196
Refuse Collection and Scavenging	204
Rodent Control	2558
Sanitary Surveys	4
Sewage Works	330
Sewerage	580
Slaughterhouses	213
Smoke Abatement	3
Street Naming and Numbering	27
Trade Effluents	138
Water Supply	23
Water Samples	10

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In conclusion I would like to express my thanks to the Members and Officers of the Council for their courtesy and help during the year and in particular to the staff of the Health Department.

Your obedient Servant,

R. A. CANT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M.S.E.

Chief Public Health Inspector and
Building Surveyor.